

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
 Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.
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JOSHUA TEVIS,
 Counselor and Attorney at Law,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.
 Office and Residence Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. March 10, 1858—1y.

JOHN FLOURNOY,
 Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
 DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
 COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, promptly remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.
 REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO
 THOMP. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.
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 HON. JAC. F. HICKMAN, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.
 HAYWOOD, CROW & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.
 BECKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857—1y.

FRANK BEDFORD,
 Attorney at Law,
 VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
 Dec. 1, 1856—1y.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 LEXINGTON, KY.
 OFFICE on Short Street between Limestone and Upper Streets. [May 23, 1856—1y]

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
 HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
 March 30, 1857—1y.

WALL & FINNELL,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 COVINGTON, KY.
 OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kentucky, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

T. N. LINDSEY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Frankfort, Ky.
 WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence, near P. Swigert's, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—1y.

JOHN RODMAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.
 WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 29, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
 Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
 Feb. 29, 1857—wtdwby.

HDS. N. O. SUGAR, Just received and for sale by
 W. A. GAINES.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, opposite the Telegraph Office. Will conduct Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1850—1y.

MOREHEAD & BROWN.
 Partners in the
 PRACTICE OF LAW,
 WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at the office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1853—1y.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
 ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
 DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk County, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court. They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.
 They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.
 They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.
 The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
 They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can obtain desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. March 11, 1857—1y.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.
 Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO
 HON. J. J. CRUTCHER, }
 Gov. L. W. POWELL, } Frankfort, Ky.
 HON. JAMES HARLAN,
 TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
 G. H. MONROE & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
 W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
 July 23, 1853—1y.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
 Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
 HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of H. Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
 Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale Retail.
 April 1, 1845—631—y.

JOHN A. MONROE,
 ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Court of Appeals, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
 Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs.
 And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
 He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
 Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—1y.

B. & J. MONROE,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE
 WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Court of Appeals, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
 Always at home, every communication will have his attention on the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus his clients kept always advised of their affairs.
 And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.
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 Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—1y.

J. H. KINKEAD,
 Attorney and Counselor at Law,
 GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.
 May 6, 1857—1y.

J. W. McCLUNG,
 (Formerly of Kentucky.)
 Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
 3d Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 36 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Money is a no usury law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.
 Also, will make references given if required. Correspondence solicited.
 Jan. 7, 1857—1y.

FRANKLIN GORIN, A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
 Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
 LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
 Messrs. JAS. TRABUE & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOCUM & CO.; HIGGINS & HIGGINS; LAW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BREED, Esq.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARTH, Moss & TRIGG; WILSON, STARRING & SMITH; CASSEY & HIGGINS; CORD & WHITE; ABAT & HAY; CORD & CO.
 [Aug. 17, 1857—1y]

N. D. SMITH, C. O. SMITH.
N. D. SMITH & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
 COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
 Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market
 August 26, 1857—1y.

GEO. W. OWEN, W. OWEN.
OWEN & OWEN,
 Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,
 STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,
 MAIN STREET,
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
 Jan. 30, 1857—1y.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE
 Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment of fine BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN;
 Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 50 barrels 2 year old; and for sale by
 July 1, 1857.
 GRAY & TODD.

SMITH, WALLER & CO.,
 REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
 OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

(GIVE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest in money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, at highly remunerative rates of interest, for parties desiring it.
 Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make safe and profitable investments in any part of the West.
 All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address, SMITH, WALLER & CO., Box No. 2867, Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. BOYLE, Danville, Ky.

H. G. BANTA,
 PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.

To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:
 I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING;
 All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Shop painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints available for sale.
SIGN PAINTING
 All kinds of Signs, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.
IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,
 Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.
GLAZING
 Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.
PAPER HANGING.
 Every kind of Pasted, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Tinted and Fire Screens neatly papered.
 June 24, 1857—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
 MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole Agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.
 —ALSO—
 Agents for the WILLIAMS' LINE COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.
 This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.
 We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.
 Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.
 Orders for Machines will be received by MARYLONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. Also introduction given in their use to those who purchase.
 SETH WHEELER,
 PAUL L. WILSON,
 Aug. 31, 1y. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
 TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
 OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
 BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturers of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., Cranks, Gougers, Rags, Irons, Saw Sides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Plows, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels
 or Grist or Saw Mills.
 A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.
 WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,
 Louisville, Ky.
 April 21, 1856—1y

FRANGIPANNI,
 OR THE
ETERNAL PERFUME
 Can be obtained in all its variety at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.
 A beautiful article for the hair at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,
 To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,
 Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment
 Of the Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at
 Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

BOOK BINDING.
 A. C. Keenan informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
 IF CLIENTS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.
 IF BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
 IF Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La. Office.
 Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773—1y.

DENTAL SURGERY,
 BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Operations on the Teeth will be conducted by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, and the only safe guide to uniform success. From this it is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
 Office, at his residence on Main street.
 Frankfort, May 27, 1853

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH
 N. D. SWEET LARD, for sale by
 Nov. 23, 1857.
 GRAY & TODD.

By State Authority.

Choice First-Class Insurance,
 —BY THE—



Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital \$1,000,000 00.
 ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!
 With a Surplus of \$506,387 83.
 And the prestige of 38 years success and experience.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858:
 Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford Banks, \$348,123 09
 Cash in transit and Agents' Bonds, 166,572 05
 Money due the Company, secured by Mortgage, 5,419 04
 Real Estate unencumbered, 47,632 42
 Bills Receivable, 35,177 18
 Market Value, 102,000 00
 102 Bonds 6, 7 and 10 cent interest, annually, 54,446 00
 637 Shares Railroad Stock, 1,250 00
 50 do. Connecticut Riv. Co. Stock, 5,000 00
 50 do. Hartford " 2,000 00
 36 do. Waterbury Bank " 1,800 00
 290 do. Hartford " 190,000 00
 10 do. New York " 50,000 00
 15 do. Jersey City " 1,425 00
 100 do. United States Trust Co. N. Y. Stock, 10,000 00
 150 Shares New York L. & Trust Co. Stock, 22,500 00
 Total Liabilities, \$1,506,387 83
 Unsettled Claims not due, \$173,926 84

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.
UPWARDS OF \$11,000,000
 Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 28 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation
 Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.
 Special attention given to the insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The progress of this Corporation has been stable and uninterrupted through seasons of financial sunshine and storm, or periods of exuberance or from sweeping conflagrations and maritime disaster. Being long established on a cash basis, the troubles of the credit system affect us in no material particular.
 During "hard times" the security of reliable insurance is an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being then much lessened.
 Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized Agents of the Company.

Business attended to with Despatch & Fidelity.
 H. WINGATE, Agent,
 Frankfort, Ky.
 March 10, 1858—3m.

HOME Insurance Company
 OF NEW YORK,
 OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.
 Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.
 Cash, Balance in hand, \$37,000 50
 Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, fourth at least \$991,000), 450,000 00
 Loans on Stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,607 85), 150,859 85
 Bank Stocks, (market value), 77,000 00
 Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street, (the office of the Company), 67,004 72
 Interest due on loan, 1854, (of which \$2,625 32 has been received), 14,375 93
 Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents, 24,684 75
 British Loans, (of which \$7,857 37 has been received), 2,087 53
 Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office, 834,213 34
 Total, \$1,110,611 01

LIABILITIES.
 Outstanding Losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at, \$29,410 01
 Due Stockholders on account of Seventh Dividend, 1,700 00
 Total, \$31,110 01

New York, 22d January, 1858.
 CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
 A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.
 J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.
 H. WINGATE, Agent,
 March 10, 1858—2. Frankfort, Ky.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
 "The undersigned, President and Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, and liabilities, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community."
 "It commenced its operations twelve years ago, and with \$200,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,000 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undoubtedly good."
 "We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."
 C. S. MORSEHEAD, President.
 R. C. WINTERSMITH, EMD. H. TAYLOR, THOS. PAGE, A. G. HODGES, CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.
 Amount of assets 1st January, 1855, \$902,062 70
 Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1858, 378,186 14
 Disbursements, 221,340 19
 Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses, 156,945 95
 Accumulated and to 1st January, 1858, \$1,059,006 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.
 H. WINGATE, Agent,
 Frankfort Branch Bank.
 W. C. NEDD, Medical Examiner.
 Aug. 14, 1857.

W. A. GAINES,
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER,
 DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE
 —AND—
 AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September in each year. Interest charged on all accounts not paid at maturity.

I am in receipt of a large and choice stock of FINE GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Groceries.
 6 bbls prime N. O. Sugar;
 6 bbls Loving's Crushed Sugar;
 4 bbls Loving's Pulverized Sugar;
 4 bbls Loving's Granulated Sugar;
 1 Tierce Preserving Sugar;
 6 bbls Plantation Molasses;
 8 1/2 bbls Plantation Molasses;
 3 bbls Belcher's Golden Syrup;
 10 1/2 Kegs Golden Syrup;
 4 bbls Baltimore Syrup;
 4 1/2 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
 1 Tierce New Rice;
 12 boxes Rice;
 12 boxes German Soap;
 12 boxes Star Candles;
 20 1/2 boxes Star Candles;
 20 1/2 boxes Star Candles;
 10 boxes Half Tallow Candles;
 10 sacks Rio Coffee;
 10 sacks Prime Old Java Coffee;
 Mackerel in bbls, 1/2 and 1/4 bbls;
 Carolina Tar in 1/2 bbls;
 Salmon and White Lake Fish;
 Dry Beef and Beef Tongues;
 6 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
 4 boxes Hamburg Cheese.

Seeds.
 20 bbls Clover;
 20 bbls Timothy;
 and all kinds of Garden Seeds.

250 bushels Potatoes;
 250 bushels Onions;
 5 bbls Dried Apples;
 25 bbls Utica Vinegar;
 25 bbls Apple Vinegar;
 2 bbls Lamp Oil;
 40 kegs Nails, all sizes;
 300 lbs Allspice;

Wooden Ware.
 6 doz. O'Rice's Wash Boards;
 2 doz. large size Wash Tubs;
 1 doz. extra quality and size Wash Tubs;
 2 doz. medium size Wash Tubs;
 2 doz. Foot Tubs;
 4 doz. Sifters;
 1 doz. White Cedar Churns;
 1 doz. Iron-bound Well Buckets;
 3 doz. Butter Pails, all sizes;
 2 doz. Tar Cans;
 2 doz. 1/2 Bushel Measures;
 3 doz. Peck Measures;
 2 doz. 1/2 Peck Measures;
 3 doz. Cedar Buckets, Brass Hoops;
 12 doz. Shaker Brooms;
 1 doz. Cocoa Poot Mats;
 4 doz. Grass Foot Mats.

Sundries.
 100 lbs Quilt Batts;
 6 kegs Carb. Soda;
 Gun Caps;
 Indigo;
 Nutmegs;
 Spice;
 Cloves;
 Ginger;
 Lemons;
 Peas;
 Fresh Peaches in cans;
 Fresh Pine Apples;
 Extract Vanilla;
 Extract Lemon;
 Extract Peach;
 Extract Cloves;
 Extract Cinnamon;
 Burdock's Baking Powder;
 British Lozenges;
 Cream Tartar;
 Indigo;
 Mustard;
 Lemon Syrup;
 Lime Juice;
 Cucumbers Pickles;
 Tomato Catchup;
 Mushroom Catchup;
 Pepper Sauce;
 Pick Sauce;
 Worcester's Sauce;
 Beef-steak Sauce;
 Salted Fish;
 Powder and Shot;
 Trot Lines;
 Fishing Lines;
 Nason's Blacking;
 Lamp Black;
 Collins & Hunt's Axes;
 Spun Cotton;
 Covington Matches;
 Snuff;
 Wrapping Twine;
 Carbowick;
 Scrub Brushes;
 Wash-brushes;
 Blacking Brushes;
 Horse Brushes;
 Stone Brushes;
 Saddle Cigars A. A. Brands;
 10 boxes T-bacco different kinds;
 Sledman Schnapps;
 50 bbls New Whisky;
 4 bbls Old Whisky;
 French Brandy;
 Madeira Wine;
 Port Wine;
 Champagne Wine;
 Cooking Wine.

AGRICULTURAL.
 Reapers and Mowers;
 Thrashers;
 Hay Rakes;
 Wheat Fans, &c.;
 Or any agricultural implements furnished to order on short notice.
 Feb. 9, 1858—1y.

STOVES! STOVES!!



THE COMMONWEALTH.

The subjoined article, says the Louisville Journal, from the Huntsville (Ala.) Independent, affords a cheering confirmation of the view we have taken of the public sentiment of the South touching the present aspect of the Kansas question. It unquestionably expresses the opinions and feelings of nine-tenths of the people of the South of all parties. It is certainly an indication, too bold to be questioned, as the Southern Monitor well says, that the rejection of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution would not array an "unanimous South" against the Union. On the contrary, adds the Monitor, we know that on a test vote of the people the Union men would carry the day two to one, and we are anxious to see the matter tried.

The free-crests of the South and the Abolitionists of the North are in a terrible stew at this time about the admission of Kansas into the Union. It is amusing to watch them and listen to their ravings. To hear them talk, the uninitiated would conclude that the Union was on the point of being "busted up" and destroyed forever. In Alabama they are rampant and threaten terribly. The Alabama Legislature put a ball motion by declaring unconstitutionally that a rejection of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be just cause for a disruption of the Union. They provided for a State convention to be held a certain number of days after such rejection, for the purpose of taking the proper secession step. These resolutions were thundered forth and echoed and re-echoed throughout the South, to the great delight of certain Union destroyers. They commented upon them with gusto, deeming them wise, just, and patriotic. The resolutions, which breathed wrath and brimstone, were forwarded to Washington, with a view to intimidate the poor members of Congress, and make them vote for the admission, whether right or wrong. We presume they were noticed by Congress about as much as a bull would notice a gnat upon his horn, and no more.

From the lights before us at the present time, we think the earnestness of our brave Legislature will be tested. Kansas will hardly be admitted, and then we shall see what will be done toward dissolving the Union. The Governor will, of course, call the convention, but we think it will be like calling spirits from the vasty deep. The people of Alabama will not respond to the call. They are not prepared to dissolve the Union yet, nor will they let anything be done that would result in a refusal to admit to the Union because it presents a slavery Constitution. This is not the ground upon which Kansas will be rejected, if it should be rejected, the assumption of the chivalrous Alabama Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding. The Southern zeal of that grave body certainly got the better of their discretion about the time of the passage of these resolutions.

Now, our private opinion is, that the vote by the Legislature instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was altogether unnecessary and uncalled for, to say nothing of the fiery resolutions in favor of disunion. We are all satisfied that our Representatives will vote right on that question, when they get there, and what is right is which should have been left untrammelled. It was not wise for a body of men away down in Montgomery to throw shackles around our Representatives, when they knew much less about the issues involved than those Representatives.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—Since our last notice of the religious revival in this city, there is no diminution of religious interest. The Union Prayer Meetings, of which we made notice, are still kept up, and the exercises continue to be of the most interesting character.

The early morning prayer meetings in the West End does not lose in interest. It has been well attended every morning. Prayers have been asked and offered up for a number.

The Young Men's Christian Union, at 7 1/2 o'clock is still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union. From fifty to one hundred and fifty have assembled each day and united in solemn exercise of devotion.

The Business Men's Union Prayer Meetings, at the First Presbyterian Church, though not as largely attended throughout the week as formerly, continue to be a point of great attraction. Requests for prayers are sent in at each meeting, some of which are of a very touching character. Prayers for the business men of Cincinnati are specially offered up at every meeting.—This morning the church was full, and the usual devotional spirit was exhibited. It has been proposed to make this meeting a permanent one, to which business men of all denominations can repair, throughout the year, while on their way to business.

The Noon Prayer Meetings at Dr. Fisher's church has improved in attendance this week, and have been of unusual interest. According to the rules by which the meeting is governed an opportunity is given each day for those who wish the prayers of the congregation to signify it by rising. Numbers have risen every day, received the silent prayers of the congregation. Some have afterwards announced that they were converted, and the meeting was one of deep solemnity. It was led by H. W. Hughes, Esq., of the Presbyterian church. On Monday, the meeting will be led by B. P. Baker, Esq., of the North street Baptist church.

In addition to these day-light Prayer Meetings, others have been held nightly in several churches, have been largely attended, and have performed a great work. We heard of many conversions during the week.

We are of the opinion, from all we observe, that there is no diminution of religious interest in the city. The members of the churches seem to be zealously employed, and the yield of new converts is as abundant as at any other time during the progress of the revival.

For services to-morrow, we refer to the "Religious Notices" in the advertising columns.—*Cin. Times.*

THE CHILD'S FUNERAL.—The obsequies over the body of the child McDowell Jones, were performed at the residence of Col. Brant this morning. Rev. Mr. Schuyler, of Christ Church, officiated.

In the death of the tender grand-child, and the stately grand-father infancy and old age have met at the tomb. The infant of three summers, and the veteran of more than three score years and ten, pass through the shadowy gates to the spirit world together. The bright bud and the ripe fruit fall side by side, as though Death, in cutting down the former, had made a mistake and severed the latter. Yet, what is weakness, or strength; infancy, or old age; childhood, or manhood; hours or ages in the sight of Him, to whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years!—*St. Louis News, April 16th.*

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF LECOMPTON PROSPECTS.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, (12th inst.) says:

All hope of carrying the Senate Lecompton Bill has passed away, and there are prospects that the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment of the House may finally be pushed through the Senate. It is contended that it gives the South all it asks for, and that it should not stand on the splitting of hairs; but my impression is that Kansas is dead for the present session, and as far as I am concerned, and I speak the sentiments of many, I hope never to see her resurrected. All the South can gain by her admission now is two Black Republican Senators. We are in no hurry for that, and with her bogus Free-soil settlers, she might just as well do penance for two years longer.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed John Cadwallader Judge of the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania, vice Kane, deceased; Morton, of Nebraska, as Secretary of Nebraska.

A Truly Remarkable Coincidence.

The leading editorial article in the Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman, of Thursday, April 15th, 1858, and in the Weekly Yeoman, of Friday, April 16th.

Every crisis in the affairs of the country, and every important national question which has arisen for the adjustment of Congress since the foundation of our government has produced, to a greater or less extent, new political combinations and changes in the construction of parties. These, as the Democratic party for instance, may be permanent in their organization and retain the same general characteristics from first to last; but the individuals composing them, as might naturally be expected among a people free from hereditary classification, are far from being permanent in their party attachments. These are changed with changing interests and social relations, or by difference of popularity and personal ambition, or by difference of opinion in regard to measures which are necessarily the test of party fidelity. In England, a man who is born to the peerage may be safely set down for a tory all his lifetime; but in the United States it often occurs that citizens, prominent in politics, in the course of a long series of years change their party associations if not their general views and principles. Such changes of party are not, however, occurring at every step in our national career. Every new issue which presents itself, and every complication in our domestic or foreign policy, develops a new party in opposition to that great Democratic organization which is devoted to the maintenance of the federal compact in its original spirit and integrity. Indeed, upon position to the Democracy, whatever ground it may assume, or means adopted, to carry out its primary objects, has always been the life and essence of every temporary combination which has arisen to contest the field of national politics and strive for the control of the Federal Government. Even the Democratic party itself is not individually the same at various stages of its existence. While preserving its name and distinctive principles, and maintaining its position and ascendancy through nearly every great struggle, both elective and legislative, since the adoption of the constitution, it has, nevertheless, like the human body, which is constantly assimilating and rejecting its constituent elements, undergone many material changes of composition in the course of a single generation. Upon the policy of the last war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico, upon the question both of the establishment and repeal of the Missouri Compromise, upon the issue of the admission of Texas, of a national bank, the independent treasury, the tariff, the compromise measures, the Kansas-Nebraska act, native Americanism, and all the ever-varying, never-ending phases of anti-slavery, the Democratic party has lost and won a multitude of adherents, among the masses as well as in the walks of public life, without in the least affecting its integrity or arresting its triumphant progress. Although the position it assumed in reference to each of these issues was the signal for the desertion of many of its trusted and prominent leaders, and though its enemies, as now, predicted its defeat and speedy dissolution when grappling with these momentous questions, the result not only proved them false prophets, but vindicated the wisdom of its policy, and ultimately strengthened and consolidated its organization. Its action upon every measure of importance has been invariably endorsed by the people of this country when fairly presented as the test of its patriotism and political rectitude; and its course upon that question which at present engrosses the attention of Congress and the country will in like manner, when prejudice and excitement shall have given place to calm deliberation, stand the test of intelligent scrutiny, and receive the verdict of popular approbation.

It is a well known historical fact that the admission of Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, was opposed with even greater vehemence and pertinacity than that of Kansas, and upon the same sectional grounds. Upon the question of admitting Texas, in particular, the same cry of border-ruffianism was raised, and the same procrustean, disingenuous tactics were pursued by the opposition, as in the present case, with the exception that the North then refused to recognize or acquiesce in the Missouri Compromise. It will be remembered, too, that upon this question some of the foremost and honored champions of the Democratic party, including Martin Van Buren and Thos. H. Benton, seceded from its organization, carrying with them into the Free-Soil ranks a powerful faction in the Northern States, and justifying their apostasy, like certain partisans in reference to Lecompton, upon the plea that Texas was not legitimately a party measure, but one upon which Democrats might easily differ without sacrificing their party or political relations. But, notwithstanding this specious pretence, these recusants did sacrifice both their party and its relations in 1848, by thus playing into the hands of the opposition; and those of the anti-Lecompton school are laboring to do the same thing in 1858, and can only be prevented by a prompt exposure of their designs and the just reproach which they deserve at the hands of the national Democracy.

But those who were misled by false impressions and sectional sympathies upon the Texas question, soon discovered their mistake; and, like the prodigal son, finding they had got into bad company, hastened to return to their old associates and the paternal mansion; and the bulk of these very deserters, with their principal leaders, are again with us in the present crisis, breathing the shock of sectional fanaticism to which they once yielded, and standing firmly by the administration in its Kansas policy of immediate admission. Indeed, Hon. John Van Buren, who headed the Texas revolt in New York, candidly admitted, in a speech the other day, that that factious movement was a mistake, a delusion, and that he was ready to testify from his own experience that there was no place, no refuge, no alternative or occupation for a Democrat outside the Democratic organization.

In like manner, those who now array themselves against the Administration, and turn their backs upon the time honored party which it represents, after Kansas shall have been constituted a sovereign State in spite of the machinations of her anarchists and adventurers, after her rebellious people shall have been forced into the alternative of self-government by the timely efforts of the law-abiding citizens who, recognizing the obligations of popular sovereignty, undertook to carry out the provisions of their organic act, and frame a legal Constitution in the face of an infuriated and impracticable majority; after the supremacy of the popular will shall have been vindicated by guarantee of the right of the people at any time to change or abolish their Constitution; after pestilent agitators are silenced and unscrupulous partisans deprived of their political capital, when "order reigns in Warsaw," and peace and harmony once more prevail throughout the Union, under the auspices of a triumphant and still united Democratic party, then those Democratic allies of the Black Republican opposition will begin to realize the folly and perversity of their course, and regret the error which separated them from honest political associates. They will then find that the party which they supposed must perish without the sustaining light of their countenance, has a principle of vitality independent of any man, clique, or combination; that it can survive the infidelity of friends as well as the opposition of its foes; and that, however individuals may change, it still remains the same in spirit and substance.

AN UNACCOMMODATING WOMAN.—One of the Deputy Marshals happened to go into the back part of the Ninth street Station-house, a night or two ago, where he discovered a woman in one of the cells, apparently in great agony, attempting to strangle herself with her shawl which was wound around her neck, and tied to a grating. As she was an old customer, and up to all sorts of tricks, he made no effort to relieve her, but quietly remarked: "That's right; hang yourself; choke away; it will do you good." With the fury of a tiger she untied the shawl, and with a volley of oaths, replied: "I won't do it! I wouldn't even to save my life!" and with an air of determination threw herself upon the plank of the cell, and was soon sound asleep.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, of Thursday, April 15th 1858, credited to the Boston Post.

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FOR HIRE.
A NEGRO GIRL, A FIRST-RATE SEWSTRESS.
Enquire at this office. April 7, 1858.—*tf.*

BALD HORNET.
WILL stand at my stable this season (which is the second season in Frankfort), and will serve mares at \$10 for the season, or \$15 the insurance. The season money to be paid on or before the 4th day of July, 1858, and the insurance money due when the mare is ascertained to be in foal or disposed of.

BALD HORNET.
Is so well known as a fine breeder that I deem it unnecessary to say anything in his praise. The season has commenced and will end the 1st of July next, 1858.—*W. R. LINK.*

INDEMNITY!

Risks taken, and Policies issued in the following prompt and reliable Companies, by
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CHARTERED - - - A. D. 1841.
Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 39, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

This Company continues to issue Policies on
Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Capital, - - \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.
ISAAC UNDERHILL, WILLIAM FENN, B. L. T. BOURLAND, THEODORE PERKINS, E. HOLLAND, Wm. A. BEARON, SAMUEL HOWE, R. RETNOLD, ALEX. G. TYNG, L. HOLLAND, L. HOLLAND.

OFFICERS.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858.—*tf.*

The Quaker City Insurance Company,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Franklin Buildings, No. 92, Walnut Street.

Capital & Surplus, - - \$250,000
Chartered Capital, - - 500,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

OFFICERS.
GEO. H. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice President.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary & Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. T. HART, E. W. BAILEY, C. E. ROSS, CHARLES G. IMAY, A. C. CATELL, WM. L. LEWIS, JR., JOHN H. DALL, J. L. PORTER, H. H. CHAMBERS, JOHN H. CHAMBERS, H. R. COGGSHALL, SAMUEL JONES, M. D., FOSTER S. PERKINS, A. P. CHESBROUGH, JOHN H. CHAMBERS.

JAMES R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858.—*tf.*

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Farmers Union Insurance Company,
AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.,
JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000 00
Surplus in addition thereto, \$27,138 82
Total, \$227,138 82

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and on deposit, \$13,482 38
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission secured by bonds with sureties, 6,657 22
44 Bonds and Mortgages, (6 & 7 per cent interest), 192,315 20
19 Bonds, security ample, interest 6 per cent, 47,855 00
Bills Receivable, viz: Promissory notes payable on demand, 4,500 29
Cash due from responsible parties on demand, 1,353 47
Interest accrued and principally due January 1st 1857, 11,045 56
Total, \$227,138 82

LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150 00
Losses claimed and undischarged, 3,325 00
Losses claimed and resisted, 2,000 00
Losses reported on which no action is taken, 1,060 00
All other claims against the company are small not exceeding, 300 00
Total, \$8,465 00

Whole amount of risks taken during the year, \$2,908,302 00
Whole amount of property at risk at date, 2,754,002 00

J. E. CANFIELD, Sec. FRANCIS TYLER, Pres't.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, Athens, January 24th, 1857.

Personally appeared Francis Tyler President, and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

P. S. Copies of Report, list of losses during the year &c., will be sent you for circulation soon as printed.

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 31, 1858.—*tf.*

STATE
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Office Harrisburg, Pa.

CAPITAL 350,000 DOLLARS.

Insure all the safer classes of Property against Loss by Fire, Perils of Inland Navigation and Transportation.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
S. WARD, Sec'y.
L. MORTON, Vice Pres't.
J. R. WATSON, Agent, Auditor's Office, Frankfort, Ky.
March 21, 1858.—*tf.*

CARD.
H. EVANS.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery to KEENON & CRUTCHER, we take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a call.

March 12-1m. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

NOTICE.
I HAVE SOLD TO MESSRS. KEENON & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me.

March 12-1m. H. EVANS.

NEW FIRM.
ED. KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery,
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the same place, and take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a call.

March 12-1m.

To Contractors and Builders.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL APRIL 25th, for building a house of worship seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike.

A plan and specifications can be seen on application to the subscribers in the vicinity, but we invite plans and bids thereon.

J. B. WILKESON, Com'r.
J. G. PRICE.
March 22, 1858.—*td.*

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.
THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the residence of Mrs. Maria W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to

Feb. 10-46wtf. S. M. NOEL.

McLEAN'S

STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man; viz blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.
Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences are felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sick-Head, Fullness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Nervous or Rheumatic Pains in the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure Diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Hematuria, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.
This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES
Have been sold during the past six months and no instance has failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES.
Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go to once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow round the body, and the rich rosy bloom of health to mount to your cheek again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.
We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT
Should not leave the city until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they are trying to sell by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

J. H. McLEAN.
Sole proprietor of McLean's Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.
The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure
Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves:
Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, ear-ache or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh or old, scalds, scabs, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horsemen it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprains, in swine, splint, fistula, bruises, swellings, wounds, rashes, scabs, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS Sept. 7, 1857.—*td.*

FRESH GROCERIES,
NEW GOODS, &c., &c.,

Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 lbs Prime New Orleans Sugar, extra.
Prime Havana Sugar, extra.
Double Refined Loaf Sugar.
Common Small Loaf Sugar.
Double Refined Crushed Sugar.
6 casks Elm Hall Sugar.
2 lbs Clarified Sugar.

Various qualities Crushed Sugar, for young ladies.
Prime Java Coffee.
Prime Rio Coffee.
Mocha Coffee.
Mantecado Coffee.
Superior Green Tea.
Superior Black Tea.
Superior Chocolate.
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup.
Sugar House Molasses.
Plantation Molasses.
Mackerel in Barrels to retail.
Mackerel in 1/2 Barrels.
Mackerel in 1/4 Barrels & Kits.
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale

by March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!
WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond;
3 boxes Damascus Blades;
5 boxes Henry Clay;
5 boxes Old Hickory;
5 boxes Van Dey's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scafratti Tobacco;
2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Havana, Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

VARIETIES.
Pickles, assorted.
Preserves, assorted.
Sauces, assorted.
Pine Apples.
Red Currant, Peach.
Apple and Quince Jellies.
Mustard, French, English, and American.
Cayenne & Black Pepper.
Coco Nuts.
Yankee Vegetables.
Vinegar, Spices.
Fresh Peas, sugar and boxes.
And almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by

March 8, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST. Clair street, is now for rent. It was built for the purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures, for the exhibition of Paintings and Statuary, or Panoramas, for Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, for Theatrical Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall. It will be found to be well adapted for all such purposes. Its central in its location, convenient of access, completely furnished with gas fixtures, seats well arranged, and the rooms abundantly supplied with stores, and the entire house well ventilated.

Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R. Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the duly appointed agent of the proprietor.

Feb. 24, 1858.—3m. O. BROWN, Proprietor.

Ho! Fishermen.
WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FINE assortment of Fishing Tackle, such as SILK, GRASS AND COTTON LINES, FLOATS AND HOOKS of all sizes and variety. A full assortment always on hand.

KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main Street, March 29, 1858.—*td.*

PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale low by

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

APRIL 9th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

N. O. SUGAR.
CRUSHED SUGAR.
REFINED SUGAR.
LOAF SUGAR.
PRESERVING SUGAR.

Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.
PRIME RIO AND MOCHA.

Molasses.
PLANTATION, (b

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,

HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,

JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,

ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,

HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,

JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,

WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

Democracy.

Of all the absurd and pernicious theories which have emanated from the ill-balanced brains of political schemers and which have been recklessly defended by their unthinking followers, the most dangerous in its practice and tendencies is that now almost universally held by National Democrats, that a majority can change a State Constitution at pleasure, notwithstanding any provision in that Constitution itself to the contrary. It is admitted by all true lovers of liberty that every man has inherently the natural right to resist oppression and tyranny, and few Americans will be found in whose hearts there is not the reflection of the sentiment of one of the great est of American statesmen, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." The natural right of communities of men to form organizations to resist and overturn governments which trample them under foot, and to resort to violence in setting aside governments when their is no legal mode of gaining their liberties, is undoubted; it has been implanted by the Almighty in the nature of man, and is a heaven descended boon. This is the right of revolution. It is the same right which our English ancestors rose in their majesty, and under the lead of Oliver Cromwell, first dethroned the lying oppressor, Chas. Stuart, and then beheaded him, their King. It is the same right by which Protestant England, led on to victory and honor and religious and civil freedom by the sordid and melancholy Dutchman, the gallant and chivalrous and heroic Prince of Orange, stripped the purple robes from the form of the murderous oppressor, James II., and gave to his hellish minions the leaden death and stricken battle in the ford of the river Boyne. It is the same right, too, by which our own ancestors of 1776, led on to liberty, by God's chosen servant, George Washington, resisted the fleets and armies of the crazed monarch of England, until the British Lion crouched before the American eagle at Yorktown. All these valiant blows for freedom and independence were struck in defiance of established law, and precedent, and custom, in the assertion of a God given right. But it is not proper to confound this natural revolutionary right to resist oppression, with the legal right to set aside law and government. A man may have the natural right to resist an unendurable law, but he can have no legal right to do that which the law says he shall not do. Power remains the same, no matter in whose hands you lodge it—whether in the hands of one, an oligarchy, or the many—and an unrestrained and irresponsible exercise of that power constitutes a despotism; and all men are agreed that despotism lodged in the hands of one intelligent man, is far preferable to the despotism of an ignorant and stupid mass.

Pure Democracy, as distinguished from Representative and Constitutional Republicanism, places all power in the hands of the people without any restraint upon its unlimited exercise, except the mere caprice and unruly and fickle passions of the majority. This sort of Democracy existed in its greatest perfection among the Grecian Republics, and, more recently, during the Reign of Terror in France—when a brazen-faced strumpet, representing the Goddess of Liberty, denounced all religions, and in the name of the divinity whom she professed to worship proclaimed to a drunken mob the principles, as she understood them, of liberty, fraternity, and equality—the equality of the virtuous with the meretricious, of the good with the wicked, of the refined with the vulgar, and of the intellectual with the idiotic. The sages whom it is our proud privilege to look up to as our ancestors, guarding against the recurrence of such scenes among us as had disgraced all previous attempts at self-government, in establishing our government laid down as its foundation a Constitution which they desired should remain intact during all time to come. And the people of the several States, patterning after the Federal Government, have adopted State Constitutions—Constitutions designed, as we contend, to place a restraint upon the exercise of power—Constitutions especially ordained for the protection of the weak against the strong, of the minority against the encroachments of the majority—Constitutions by which all alike are to be governed—Constitutions which can not be infringed by the Executive, Legislative, or Judicial authorities without usurpation, nor by the people themselves without revolution and rebellion. Ever since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and subsequently of our State Constitutions, it has been understood that the majorities in the several States, by recognizing their respective instruments, surrendered certain powers which they possessed, and that the Constitutions were to be so many guarantees to all persons of the maintenance of their rights and privileges as laid down in these respective instruments.

But recently a new light has dawned upon us, by the brilliancy of which men have been en-

abled to discover new theories of government.—We have been lately informed by no less distinguished a person than the President of the United States that no Constitution can be legally binding upon a majority; that a majority can set aside any and all Constitutions at pleasure, and can do it legally notwithstanding the Constitution itself may forbid it; that majorities can place no legal restraint upon their own powers, but can violate any compact they may form at pleasure, not because it is unendurable but because they are the majority and have the power. It would be difficult for any one to believe that so infamous and Jacobinical a doctrine could emanate from any American statesman, were it not distributed throughout the country with all the high authority that a Presidential message can lend to it. In his first message, Mr. Buchanan says that "if her (Kansas) Constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to the majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period"—meaning, as afterwards appears, just as soon as they could call a Convention to overthrow it and set it aside as so much waste paper. But the Lecompton Constitution, which Mr. Buchanan calls the Constitution of Kansas, expressly forbids any change being made in it until 1864. How then, we ask, can the people of Kansas having once adopted it, legally set it aside before that time? Again, Mr. Buchanan says in his special message on Kansas:

"If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power which they can not afterwards remove."

There is the vile mobocratical doctrine in all its naked deformity; the folds of the reptile are there already fully prepared for the fatal leap, and its forked tongue even now threatens with destruction our republican institutions; it is well that the gallant band of Americans in Congress promptly set their armed heels upon it and "crushed out at once its venom and its strength." It should be remembered that Charles of England proclaimed the same doctrine—that the sovereign power was his, that he was not bound by any compact he might make with or any promise he might give to his people; that in short he could not place any restraint upon his own power—that with this insolent theory upon his lips he violated his oaths and the chartered liberties of his subjects, and his head hit the dust; fit doom for the promulgator of such an idea! His son James was dethroned for the assertion of the same dogma. And, although the majority can not slay themselves, yet, let this idea once prevail in our midst and before long, it requires no prophetic vision to predict, we must bid farewell to the perpetuity of well regulated republican institutions; the bulwarks of our liberties will be cast down, and the shekinah of our constitutional freedom will be overturned; we will then soon behold, like the ancient Romans, the plundering Gaul on the very steps of the Capitol, and the Vandal defacing the carved beauty and the exact proportions of our temple of liberty, in the ruthless pursuit of spoil. What prompted Mr. Buchanan to send forth such a doctrine in his message—a doctrine worthy of the filthiest of any of the *mons culottes* who filled the air with demoniac yells at the sacking of the Tuilleries? Was it any part of his duty to enunciate his opinions on any great theory of government? Is it not evident that it was incorporated into the message merely to reconcile the Northern Democracy to the Lecompton imposture, by telling them that the free soil majority in Kansas could do away with slavery at once in defiance of the Constitution, and that it was the quickest way to turn a slave Territory into a free State? and to do this while his Southern confederates in this monstrous cheat should declare to the southern people that the Democratic party was entitled to the gratitude of the South for establishing slavery in Kansas? and thus carry out the deceitful policy towards both North and South by which alone the Democracy have always succeeded?

No one could have supposed that the Southern Democracy, who are organized upon principles widely different from the gutter Democracy of the North, could ever have acceded to a theory so subversive of law and government. But they have done so, they have sold out body and soul. It is true that some few Southern Democratic Congressmen put themselves on record as dissenting from the views of the President, but they, nevertheless, voted for the Green amendment which substantially contained it. One or two Democratic papers in Kentucky denounced the doctrine at first, but, having been whipped into the ranks by Federal threats and bribes, they now give in their undivided adhesion to this trick up on the South; while the Lexington *Statesman*, the central organ of the party in the State, has endorsed this doctrine from the beginning.—Even the Democratic House of Representatives of Kentucky, so far truckled to the behests of the Federal Executive as not only to endorse him in his views, but to reiterate them on their own responsibility. Here is the record in an extract from the resolutions offered by Mr. Machen, and voted for by every Democrat in the House:

"Resolved, That the dominant division of the people of the Territory of Kansas having elected a Governor and other State officers, together with a Legislature, according to the provisions of the Lecompton Constitution, *pledged to organize the Government as soon as admitted into the Union under said Constitution, and therefore provide for the calling of a Convention to amend or reconstruct said Constitution in accordance with the will of the people of said State; it is obvious that the immediate admission of the State will terminate all external agitation, and, in a short time, must bring quiet to that distracted people.*"

This resolution is couched in the accustomed muddy language so much in vogue among the unwashed, but it is not very difficult to arrive at its evident meaning. What other significance can it have than that the "dominant division of the people of Kansas" have the legal right, without resorting to revolution, to set aside the Lecompton Constitution at pleasure, and to change it in any manner, in defiance of the Constitution itself? Are not the State officers and Legislature of Kansas Abolitionists? and do they not desire to "reconstruct said Constitution," so as to exclude slavery from the State? Is this the reason why the Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature wished Kansas admitted into the Union "according to the recommendations of the President?" Do they desire to restore peace to Kansas and to the Union by the "immediate admission of Kansas" under the Lecompton Constitution, in order to enable the "dominant division" in that Territory to trample the Constitutional rights, guaranteed to slaveholders in

Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution, under foot? What an idea to emanate from Kentuckians! Will the people of this State uphold the party which adopts this way of restoring peace to the country?

Let us apply this rule to Kentucky. In this State we have about 40,000 slaveholders and upwards of 700,000 non-slaveholders. The Constitution of Kentucky protects slavery, and prevents the Legislature from abolishing it; the Constitution also contains a provision preventing its being altered for a specified number of years. If the large majority of non-slaveholders in this State desired it, could they abolish slavery in defiance of the Constitution? or can they change that Constitution before the time specified in that Constitution shall have elapsed? If our Democratic contemporaries think this can be done, we ask them to boldly assume such a position. If not, what becomes of their argument in the case of Kansas? We contend that the Constitution of Kentucky is a compact by which the rights of slaveholders are secured to them, and that the majority cannot violate it any more than the minority can do so. Will any of our Democratic friends dispute the position? We dare them to do so! They are too cowardly to do so! Old Kentucky would soon brand them as a set of dangerous mobocrats; and not even Federal smiles, nor advertisements, nor foreign appointments, nor post offices, nor surveyorships, nor bright golden dollars could save them.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—We place at the head of our columns the names of the American candidates for the various offices to be filled in this county at the approaching August election. We need say nothing in reference to the fitness and qualifications of our standard bearers. They are well-known in the county, and, together, they constitute a ticket which can't be beat. The Convention was an unusually large one.—Every precinct in the county was represented. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed, and every American delegate returned to his home fully determined to do his duty and his whole duty. We had the pleasure of conversing with Americans from every part of the county, and we were assured by them that since the organization of our party, they have never known more harmony to exist among its members than at this time.

The resolutions adopted by the convention breathe the proper spirit. They evince the determination of the Americans of this county to stand by their principles more firmly than ever. They speak fully and openly in reference to the Lecompton fraud, and sustain the course of Crittenden, Marshall and Underwood in reference thereto. Let others do as they may, but the Americans of Franklin will always prefer to do that which is right and best for the interest of the whole Union, rather than do wrong, that one section of the Union may reap "a mere temporary advantage" to its peculiar institutions.

My Sewing-Machine.

It is a tiny piece of skillful workmanship; not at all as I had fancied it to be; for I had pictured to myself a large, clumsy affair; with a voice of thunder, and huge iron wheels and shafts; but this, with its soft musical tones, and above all its gleaming needle, which flies through the cloth like a magic thread of silver, seems but as a child's plaything, an elegant toy, or a bright vision from fairy-land which would soon melt away like a pleasant dream.

I have learned to love and cherish it as a living friend, and such indeed it proves to be, for its gentle, inspiring voice cheers my sadder moments, and seems to sympathize with my gay moods. I behold in it a release from the servitude to which woman has been condemned from the day on which the first needle work of the world was performed, when our mother Eve sewed the apron of fig leaves in the garden of Eden, down to the enlightened reign of the nineteenth century—a sweet relief to endless hours of toil, and a lighter of the many labors which woman has for so many centuries patiently and faithfully performed.

It is sometimes said that woman is inferior to man; that her mind can not reach to the standard of his; that she is less capable of doing otherwise, when she is compelled to spend all her time in the wearisome discharge of domestic drudgery; of which that devoted to the cares of the family wardrobe is the most onerous. Afford her a fair opportunity, and let us see whether the inferiority will not be transferred to the other sex!

This great change, which will affect the history of future ages, is, in a great measure, destined to be wrought by this fairy-like piece of mechanism. Henceforth woman is no longer to be regarded as lower in the scale of intellect or achievement than man, and dependent on his judgment. She will ascend by the strength of her own disfranchised soul to a proud position, and while retaining all her sweet womanly nature and sympathies, will yet take her stand with man on the plane of intellectual achievement.

Why do we waste our precious school hours in the acquisition of useless and superficial accomplishments, to be forgotten when the weary years of life surround us with high responsibilities? Should we not rather learn the management of this most womanly agent of domestic reform whose musical song is the *Marsellus Hymn* of woman's social redemption? Why is not the sewing machine introduced into our system of public instruction? why has it not a place in every school-room in the land? What branch of education is more urgently necessary than the comprehension of this tireless instrument whose glorious mission it is to economize our time and enable us to improve the rational powers conferred on us by the Creator.

Let us then forego the multitudes of useless occupations that now engross our time, and learn to interpret the great lesson taught us by the cheerful and musical language of this domestic Angel of the hearth-stone.—*Life Illustrated.*

¶ We are indebted to our old friend Capt. Charles F. Reynolds, clerk of the New Orleans, Memphis, Cairo and Louisville packet "Republic" for recent issues of New Orleans papers.

¶ J. E. Spillman, formerly a lawyer in Covington, has entered upon the sacred ministry.—He preached in the Presbyterian church in that city on Sunday.

¶ Secretary Cass says: "A passport, being a certificate of citizenship, has never, since the foundation of the Government, been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case."

¶ Builders and Contractors, by calling at this office, can see a plan and specifications of the church building proposed to be erected seven miles from Frankfort on the Georgetown turnpike, proposals and bids for which are invited by an advertisement in our paper.

¶ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

American County Convention.

The American party of Franklin county assembled at Metropolitan Hall in the city of Frankfort, on Monday last according to appointment, for the purpose of nominating county officers.

PHILIP SWIGERT was called to the Chair and SAM. C. SAYRES appointed Secretary.

The following is the list of delegates reported to the Convention:

Frankfort—J. Hogan, W. D. Robertson, John Henderson, John T. Steffe, Hiram Berry, Richard Gillispie, Jno. M. Harlan, Wm. Showalter, Henry C. Mitchell, Leroy Woodbridge, Thos. J. Hutchinson, Philip Swigert, R. C. Steele, John N. Crutcher, A. G. Hodges, T. L. Crittenden, Geo. Berry, T. Sidney Johnson, M. A. Gay, Walker Stephens, A. W. Dudley.

Parks Elkhorn—Thos. Steele, H. M. Bedford, Dr. J. G. Price, R. S. Wilson, B. F. Wilson, Sim. Ellis, W. I. Steele.

Peak's Mill—J. T. Graham, B. F. Graham, W. Morris, Wm. Flinn, Chas. Pearce, T. N. Sullivan, L. L. Sullivan, W. Parker, H. Church, W. W. Graham, Jno. Arnold, Jno. Baker, S. Pearce, C. D. Morris, Jno. S. Hawkins, John Church, P. Hampton, Wm. Church.

Bridgeport—J. Terry, B. Exum, Jno. Jenkins, J. D. Parent, J. Parent, J. R. Hawkins, A. Julian, J. W. Russell, W. Vaughn, W. F. Parent, J. S. McKendrick, Boyd Dooley, R. N. Allen.

Bald Knob—L. Chisholm, A. B. Dooley, Loyd Hackett, F. Tracey.

Col. T. L. Crittenden then offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the number of votes which each precinct in this Convention shall be entitled to cast shall be one vote for each precinct, then an additional vote for every one hundred votes, and another vote for every fraction over fifty votes cast for Fillmore at the last Presidential election.

Which allows each precinct as follows:

Frankfort,	5 votes
Forks,	2 votes
Peak's Mill,	2 votes
Bridgeport,	2 votes
Bald Knob,	2 votes

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Sheriff.

Messrs. H. I. Todd, Robert Church and H. B. Innis were placed in nomination, the ballot resulted in the choice of H. I. Todd, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Messrs. John M. Harlan and George W. Gwin were then nominated for the office of County Judge, the ballot resulted in the choice of John M. HARLAN, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

A. H. RENNICK was then unanimously nominated for the office of County Clerk.

Mr. Jas. MONROE was then unanimously nominated for the office of County Attorney.

Mr. W. F. PARRENT was then unanimously nominated for the office of Assessor.

Mr. Jno. R. GRAHAM was then unanimously nominated for the office of Coroner.

Mr. W. E. ARNOLD was then unanimously nominated for the office of Surveyor.

Messrs. H. R. Miller, R. E. Finnell and R. A. Bohannon were nominated for the office of Jailer, the ballot resulted in the choice of H. R. MILLER, who was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. R. C. Steele offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of this Convention and use all honorable means to secure their election.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

John M. Harlan, A. G. Hodges, Lloyd Hackett, Thomas Steele, J. R. Hawkins, John F. Graham.

Who reported the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That in Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate for the clerkship of the Court of Appeals, we have a standard-bearer eminently worthy of the confidence and support of the people of Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That in the language of the American party of another State, "we not only see no reason why we should abandon the conservatism of the American party and cease to maintain its principles, but every possible reason why we should adhere to them more tenaciously than ever."

Resolved, That the best hope of maintaining the Union of these States, under the National Constitution, is for the people of the United States to rally around the American party, who will defend that Union against all attacks whether they come from Northern fanatics or Southern disunionists and nullifiers.

Resolved, That the recent course of our distinguished fellow citizen and Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden, as well as that of Hons. Humphrey Marshall and W. L. Underwood in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, meets our hearty and unqualified approbation, and they deserve the thanks of every patriot and lover of republican institutions for the noble stand they have taken in defense of popular rights and in behalf of truth and justice in opposition to fraud and injustice.

Resolved, That while we would be glad to see Kansas come into the Union as a slave State, we are yet unwilling, in order to accomplish that result, to force a Constitution upon the people of that Territory against the clearly expressed wishes of a large majority of the voters therein, and any attempt by Congress to thrust a Constitution upon a free people without giving them a fair opportunity to vote upon it is a direct interference by the Federal Government with the question of slavery, is anti-republican and inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the only fair and equitable basis for the adjustment of the slavery question so far as it affects the Territory of Kansas is that proposed by our distinguished Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the attempt of demagogues, disunionists, and federal office-holders to array the South, as a section, against the plan of adjustment proposed by Senator Crittenden should receive the condemnation of every true friend of Southern interests, since the confidence of national men everywhere, in the honor and integrity of the South would be weakened, if, in order to gain a mere temporary advantage for slave institutions, the South should demand that which was unjust and anti-republican. The South best consults her interests by maintaining her ancient renown for unsullied honor. Let us do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.

Resolved, That the doctrine announced in the President's message, and maintained by his supporters and by the Democratic Representatives in the last Kentucky Legislature, to the effect that the majority in a State can unmake Constitutions at pleasure, notwithstanding provisions therein as to the time and manner of changing the same, is revolutionary in its character, and strikes at the foundation principles of our Government.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

P. SWIGERT, Chairman.
S. C. SAYRES, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

The undersigned proposes to publish, by subscription, a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion."

Written by four persons of whom he is the only survivor.

They will form an octavo volume, of about 270 pages, printed on white paper and neatly bound in muslin.

Price to Subscribers, per copy, one dollar, payable on delivery.

So soon as the subscription shall be sufficient to pay the printer and the book-binder, the work will go to press.

JOHN LEWIS,
Author of *Young Kate*.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 14, 1858.

P. S.—The subscription papers may be sent to A. G. Hodges, "Commonwealth Office," Frankfort, Ky.

NEW GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION

ATT S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marsailles, Brochie Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the greatest novelty of the season.

April 2, 1858—td. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858—td.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—td.]

¶ We are authorized to announce that F. P. HOLLOWAY has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858—3w.

¶ We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—td.

Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.
Jan. 11, 1858—td.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by
Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash.
Nov. 18, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

MARRIED.
By Rev. Cad. Lewis, at the Stampingground, on the 13th inst., Mr. CHRISTOPHER WALKER, of Franklin county, to Miss MARY C. daughter of Mr. Evan Wright of Scott county.

In Flemingsburg, March 24th 1858, by Rev. J. P. Hendrick, J. B. DUMMETT, to Miss FANNIE A. PALMER, both of that place.

Negro Woman for Sale.

I WISH to sell a NEGRO WOMAN between 45 and 50 years old, she is a first rate pastry cook, and woman of good character. For terms, &c., enquire of D. MEIRWETHER.
March 31, 1858—td.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE undersigned will open a School for Boys in Frankfort, about the first of May next. By strict attention, with some experience in teaching, he hopes to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS—\$15 per session of twenty weeks.
Apply to
April 12, 1858—td. J. C. COLEMAN.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, his prices as moderate as those of any

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

In compliance with an Act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Companies, and incorporated by the State of Kentucky, March 24, 1856.

STATEMENT.	\$200,000.00
1st. The amount of its actual capital stock, exclusive of stock not paid for, and in bank, cash, bonds and mortgages, is	150,000.00
2d. The assets of the company are:	
1st. Amount of cash in hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	29,392.51
2d. Bonds owned by the company, and county bonds with interest, -	150.00
3d. Debts to the company secured by mortgage—none.	
4th. Bonds otherwise secured, viz:	
a. Its receivable, upon interest, including mutual prom. notes, Obligations for stock, as approved by the Directors of said company, and by the controller of the State of Kentucky, Cash loans on collateral security notes with interest, and about 12 per cent.	51,893.63
Accrued interest to the company on investments, -	10,009.76
5th. Debts for premiums on interest, -	34,144.75
6th. All other securities are:	
Bank stock in cities of Hartford and New York, -	109,791.00
Cash in bank on deposit on demand, bearing interest, -	50,000.00
Personal property of the company, -	2,000.00
Preferred Railroad stock at 10 per cent. interest, -	300.00
	\$302,244.34

4th. Losses due and unpaid—none.

5th. Losses adjusted and not due, -

6th. Losses in process of adjustment, -

7th. All other claims against the company or other individuals, whether due or not, -

8th. Payment of losses resisted, &c., -

9th. The actual incorporation of this Company was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut, in May session, A. D. 1850, and is the same as filed in the office of the Auditor of Kentucky in July, 1857.

The undersigned hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Company according to their best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. C. WALKLEY, President.

SAMUEL H. WHITE, Secretary.

HARTFORD, July 14th, 1857.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, July 17, 1857.

Personally appeared, James C. Walkley and Samuel H. White, subscribers of the foregoing instrument, to me known as aforesaid, and made oath to the truth of the same according to their best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. C. WALKLEY, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Frankfort, Ky., July 11, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., July 11, 1857.

This is to certify that J. M. MILLS, as Agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Companies," approved March 24, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. MILLS, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance on the said Company for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that the statements and exhibits above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

J. M. MILLS, President.

Sept. 16, 1857—w&w.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, -

30 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal stock, par \$34.00, -

Albany City Water Bonds, par \$50.00, -

Waterworks and Rome Railroad Bonds, par \$5.00, -

Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par \$5.00, -

New York Central Railroad Bonds, par \$5.00, -

180 Shares Merchant Bank Stock, par \$9.00, -

100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par \$10.00, -

75 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, par \$12.00, -

90 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, par \$5.00, -

90 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par \$9.00, -

50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par \$5.00, -

Losses on stocks, -

Bonds and mortgages first lien, -

Premium notes on Life Policies, bearing interest, -

Interest accrued up to July 1st, 1857, -

Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to 1st July, 1857, -

Premiums on policies in hands of Agents, -

\$1,200,214.00

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, -

Losses in process of adjustment, -

Losses resisted—believed to be fraudulent or unjust, -

Accrued dividend interest, -

Taxes in litigation about -

\$24,944.30

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the above statement is correct and true; that all the investments therein referred to are made in good faith, and not for any temporary expediency; that the assets of the said company were, at the date of the said statement, \$1,200,214.00, as therein set forth, and invested as therein stated.

Affirmed this 2nd day of July, 1857, before me.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres. Deeds.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

Auditor's Office, Ky., July 11, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

This is to certify that HENRY WINGATE, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York, at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 24, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that the statements and exhibits above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

August 5, 1857—w&w.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c., CULTIVATED FOR SALE.

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker, AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES, Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Neatly printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamentals, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had on application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

"Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky., Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

MRS. M. HERRENSMITH,

RESPECTFULLY invites the particular attention of the Ladies of Frankfort and vicinity, that she has just returned from the East with a most beautiful assortment of

FALL & WINTER MILINERY

AND Fancy Goods.

Consisting of the following articles:

BONNETS from 50 cents up to \$18.

LADIES DRESS CAPS from 50 cents up to \$4.

ALL KIND OF HEAD DRESSES.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.

RIBBONS, of all quality and price.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS.

And all kind of Worsteds Goods for Children; Cloaks and Furs for Ladies and Children; all kind of Kid Traveling and Riding Gloves for Ladies; Dress Trimmings; Ladies Corsets; Hoop Skirts of all patterns, and all kind of necessary articles of Ladies wear.

Particular notice is called to a great variety of Worsteds stockings, a new fashion kind of Comb for keeping on the Bonnets, and Hair Pins to hold on Bonnets also; all kinds of French and American Ribbons, a great variety of Gaudy Hair Pins to prevent the hair from falling out; all kind of Puff Combs; Gaudy Hair Combs; all kind of Combs; Tooth Brushes; Needles and Pins; and Children's Belts; Ladies Embroidered and Common Handkerchiefs; Chinese Scarfs for Ladies; Worsteds Underclothes and Worsteds Hosiery for Ladies; and a great variety of other articles of Ladies wear.

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